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12 December 1962

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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### DAILY BRIEF

USSR-China-Yugoslavia: Moscow's increasingly open campaign against its critics in the international Communist movement, together with its growing rapprochement with Yugoslavia, reflects a considerable hardening of the divergencies between Soviet and Chinese views and policies.

The USSR is demonstrating clearly that it has no intention of allowing Peiping to influence its future policies. The Chinese, despite grave domestic problems, are still vigorously resisting Soviet pressures to recognize Moscow's leadership of the world Communist movement. Neither side, however, appears willing to face up to the consequences of an open break along the lines of the Soviet-Yugoslav rupture in 1948.

Moscow is still moving with some caution. It has not itself yet specifically named the Chinese as the object of attack. On 10 December, however, Pravda reproduced direct attacks on China by Togliatti and Novotny in speeches before their respective Italian and Czech party congresses.

Although this tactic is not unprecedented, Pravda's use of these speeches moves the dispute a step closer to direct criticism by both major parties, a development which will make it difficult to avoid a formal break in party relations.

At the same time, Moscow's political relations with Yugoslavia are rapidly mending. On 11 December,

Pravda published a Tito speech expressing satisfaction that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are constantly improving. The composition of the group taking part in the 5 to 7 December Yugoslav-Soviet talks strongly suggests that party relations were a significant item on the agenda.

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[Redacted]  
Cuba: (The tenor of recent public speeches by Cuban leaders is more aggressive than before the October crisis and suggests that Cuba intends to provide assistance to Latin American insurgents.)

(Since late November Che Guevara and Education Minister Armando Hart have taken the lead in proclaiming that insurrection is the only road to "liberation" for the Latin Americans.)

(A Western diplomat in Havana has commented that the Cubans, in "humiliation" over withdrawal of the Soviet missiles, may make new efforts to "light revolutionary fires in neighboring countries.")  
[Redacted]

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Congo: The Adoula government appears to be in disarray in the face of opposition attacks, with little idea of how to stem the tide.

Adoula is showing some fight, but he is tired, depressed, and emotionally unstable. The premier's close supporters continue to talk in terms of mounting a preventive coup to maintain Adoula in office and to save their own positions, but no final decision appears to have been made or a timetable set.

Opposition leaders are taking various steps to topple Adoula's government. They are seeking a meeting with Tshombé, probably to discuss the formation of a successor government. On 7 December they passed a motion of censure against Adoula's minister of justice. They also introduced a motion to "suspend" the UN plan for Katanga's reintegration, with the intention of forcing Adoula to disassociate himself from the UN plan or risk overthrow.

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Brunei: The four-day-old revolt appears to be causing an estrangement of anti-Communist allies in Southeast Asia.

Malaya has recalled its ambassador from Manila and is considering breaking relations. Prime Minister Rahman has asserted that a breakup of the Association of Southeast Asia--composed of Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaya--is likely. The report that Manila had foreknowledge of the revolt has added to Rahman's irritation over the earlier Philippine claim to North Borneo.

[The Malayan Government is also asking that the Singapore Internal Security Council be immediately convened to order the arrest of the Barisan Sosialis leadership because of its public support of the Brunei insurrectionists.]

[The Brunei uprising has further revealed how tenuous the political cooperation within the proposed Federation of Malaysia is. Nevertheless, Singapore Prime Minister Lee believes the failure of the rebellion will help the Malaysian cause. He feels that the Philippines have blundered badly in exposing their hand.]

President Sukarno has made his first public statement on the rebellion. On 10 December he announced in Djakarta that the "Brunei movement struggling for freedom will come out victorious."

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[Redacted]

West Germany--EEC: (There are new indications of sharp divisions among Bonn government officials on the question of British membership in the Common Market.)

(According to a high West German official, Adenauer remains basically negative toward Britain's accession, and recently declared privately that, on the issues involved, Bonn "must support the French." By contrast, Foreign Minister Schroeder is reported by the press to feel that Germany ought to urge the French to facilitate an early EEC-UK agreement.)

(According to this same official, the chancellor will probably not use his personal influence with De Gaulle to ease the French stand in the UK-EEC negotiations. Instead, Adenauer will concentrate on "sewing up" French-German relations during his remaining months as chancellor, and is evidently anxious for a January meeting with De Gaulle.) [Redacted]

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NOTES

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West Germany: The West German Government seems certain to reverse itself this week and embargo the planned shipment of 200,000 tons of large steel pipe to the USSR. Bonn's ability to hold to the new position, however, will depend largely on how well other NATO countries observe an embargo on such shipments for pipeline construction.)

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